

United States  
Department of  
Agriculture



Marketing and  
Regulatory  
Programs

Animal and  
Plant Health  
Inspection  
Service

Plant Protection  
and Quarantine

# Puerto Rico

*Regulation And Clearance from Puerto Rico And The U.S. Virgin Islands to Other Parts of the United States*



## Update Record

Record the transmittal number and the date you received the update in the appropriate columns.

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# Puerto Rico

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# Puerto Rico

## *Introduction*

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### Background and Introduction

#### How to Use This Manual

This manual covers information from both domestic quarantine notices (7CFR Part 301) and Hawaiian and territorial quarantine notices (7CFR Part 318). The reason for combining this information is to provide Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) officers with regulatory information in one manual.

#### Where to Begin

To become familiar with this manual, read the Background and Introduction section to learn what is and what is not covered. Once you know that an item is covered in this manual, turn to the **Reference Section** to determine what restrictions or prohibitions to apply. Read the **Methods And Procedures** section to learn what is involved in clearing cargo and mail.



If a fresh fruit, herb, or vegetable is listed, it's admissible (although it may have to meet additional conditions for entry). If an item is **not** listed, it's prohibited. Use the Index if you have any trouble finding items in the Reference Section.

If you have a foreign name of a fruit or vegetable and need its English equivalent, use the Glossary in the Fruits and Vegetables Manual (behind the green tab labeled "Glossary"). If you have the Spanish name of a fruit, herb, or vegetable, also see your "List of Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables in Spanish and English."

### What is Covered

This manual covers clearance procedures for aircraft, baggage, cargo, mail, and vessels and the movement of regulated items from Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands to the United States and its territories. There are no restrictions on the movement in either direction between Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Regulated items covered in this manual:

Cotton, <a href="#">page 7-9</a>
Dried or Cured Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables, <a href="#">page 7-10</a>
Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables, <a href="#">page 7-10</a>
Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, <a href="#">page 7-12</a>
Fruit Juices, Purees, Concentrates, Pickles, Jellies, Marmalades, and Preserves, <a href="#">page 7-13</a>
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### What is Not Covered

To find this information, go to M330.200–214.



# Puerto Rico

## *Methods And Procedures*

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### Introduction

This section provides information on the methods and procedures which are unique to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Information in this section covers clearance procedures and is organized as follows:

- ◆ Cargo
- ◆ Mail
- ◆ Baggage
- ◆ Aircraft
- ◆ Vessels

### Application for Inspection

Shippers may request inspection (or certification) by contacting the nearest PPQ office.

### When and Where to Inspect

Inspect all restricted cargo prior to departure from Puerto Rico or the U.S. Virgin Islands (even though regulated articles are subject to inspection at the first U.S. port of arrival). Review outbound manifests and air waybills for regulated items destined to the United States. With the assistance of pier or airline shipping clerks, screen cargo at loading time to prevent the movement of unauthorized articles (check the Reference Section of this manual for any restrictions or prohibitions) and to ensure that all certification requirements are met.

### How to Inspect

The procedures for inspection are straightforward. Assuming that you already have the cargo documents, use the following steps.

### Step 1—Check the Reference Section

Check the Reference Section of this manual for any restrictions or prohibitions. In the case of fresh fruits, herbs, or vegetables, check to ensure that the fruit or vegetable is listed as being approved. Apply any restrictions that are listed in the Reference Section (example—treatments that are required). For items which require a mandatory treatment—skip Step 2 and go to Step 3.

### Step 2—Inspect the Regulated Items

Inspect the restricted item using the same inspection techniques and methods that you would use for inspecting items of foreign origin.

Guidelines for inspection are listed in the "Plant Import:

Nonpropagative" manuals (example—inspectional guidelines for fresh fruits and vegetables are listed on page 2.8 of the Fruits and Vegetables Manual).

If the shipment is found to have plant pests of quarantine significance, then require treatment or prohibit movement.

### Step 3—Document the Action Taken

Stamp or write the action taken on the accompanying paperwork (example—invoices, air waybills, bills of lading). Documenting the action taken can serve as one way of certifying shipments. Stamp the shipping documents with the appropriate "Release."

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## Inspection of Mail

Use the same steps listed under "How to Inspect Cargo" in the cargo section. The major difference between cargo and mail shipments is that the shipper does not normally submit parcels for PPQ inspection. Also, inspections or seizures are documented differently for mail than for cargo as indicated in this section.

Make arrangements with the local postal authorities in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands to make available for inspection parcels destined to the United States. Postal employees will screen those parcels which apparently contain plant material and refer such parcels to PPQ for inspection and appropriate disposition.

Refer to "Taking action on parcels" below to determine the correct regulatory action to take. (Check the Reference Section of this manual for any restrictions or prohibitions.)



Refer all first-class mail and airmail parcels which do not bear labels authorizing their opening for inspection to the postal receiving clerk to obtain authorization from the sender for opening.



### Taking action on parcels:

If the parcel is:	And it contains:	And the items are:	Then:
Opened for inspection	Only unauthorized items	→	1. CROSS out the name and address of the addressee, 2. MARK on package—"Return to Sender" on the address side of parcel, 3. COMPLETE Mail Interception Notice <sup>1</sup> and distribute, 4. REFER parcel to the postal supervisor for return
	Approved and unauthorized items	→	1. REMOVE the unauthorized items, 2. COMPLETE Mail Interception Notice <sup>1</sup> and distribute, 3. STAMP the parcel "Inspected and Released," and 4. ALLOW parcel to move to addressee
	Only approved items	Treated	STAMP the parcel "Treated and Released"
		Plant material <b>not</b> regulated by PPQ	STAMP the parcel "Plant Material"
Not opened for inspection	→	Inspected	STAMP the parcel "Inspected and Released"
		→	STAMP the parcel "Passed"

<sup>1</sup> See M390.21/287 for instructions on completing and distributing the Mail Inspection Notice.

## Inspection of Baggage Carried on Aircraft

### Step 1—Decide When and Where to Inspect

Inspect the baggage prior to passenger check-in at the airline counter or its equivalent at military establishments. Arrangements may be made to inspect baggage elsewhere (at hotels or locations with tour groups) if you are notified in advance and it's on a reimbursable basis.

### Step 2—Examine Baggage at Gate

If hand carried parcels and baggage were not inspected and sealed prior to passenger check-in, then you may inspect them at the gate at the time of boarding.

### Step 3—Examine Carry-on Baggage

In general, examine all carry-on baggage for unauthorized articles (check the **Reference Section** of this manual for any restrictions or prohibitions) and pests. The baggage of both passengers and airline crew is subject to inspection.<sup>1</sup>

#### Step 4—Question Travelers

Thoroughly question the travelers. Ask travelers if they are carrying fruits or vegetables. Use their answers to your questions, what you found in the carry-on baggage, and your knowledge of what fruits and vegetables are in season to determine the thoroughness of your inspection of the pit baggage.

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### Inspection of Aircraft—Predeparture Inspection and Clearance

Aircraft leaving Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands for destinations in the United States and its territories are to be inspected prior to departure.<sup>1</sup> Military flights from bases outside of San Juan are precleared by military personnel designated by PPQ. These personnel are kept current of our requirements. When inspecting departing aircraft, use the following steps.

#### Step 1—Prevent Loading Prior to Inspection

Do not allow baggage, cargo, or commissary supplies to be loaded prior to inspection.<sup>2</sup>

#### Step 2—Check Regulated Articles

Make sure that all regulated articles loaded on the aircraft are authorized. (Check the Reference Section of this manual for any restrictions or prohibitions.) Have unauthorized articles offloaded.

#### Step 3—Inspect Aircraft

Carefully inspect the aircraft for quarantine significant pests. If you find pests that warrant action, treat all interior parts of the aircraft (see the Treatment Manual for directions).

#### Step 4—Inspect Articles Taken Aboard Aircraft

Inspect articles to be taken aboard the aircraft for quarantine significant pests. If you find pests that warrant action, see that they are treated (see the Treatment Manual) or refuse to allow the infested article to go forward.

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1 In inspecting the baggage or personal effects of "privileged persons," use the guidelines found in the Airport and Maritime Operations Manual.

1 If a flight, through a misunderstanding, departs without predeparture inspection and clearance—radio the appropriate PPQ office (or base operations officer if a military flight) at the port of destination so the flight can be met immediately upon its arrival.

2 If residue cargo or pit baggage that has remained in Customs custody (including that which has been offloaded from the same or other carriers), then only apply such safeguard inspection that is appropriate to the character of the material and movement in accordance with 7CFR 352 and its manual part.

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## Inspection of Vessels

### Step 1—Examine Stores and Quarters on Vessels

Upon boarding a vessel, notify a responsible ship's officer of your presence. Then examine the storerooms, crew's quarters, and any other compartment on the vessel where fruits and vegetables may be carried. Seal or seize any prohibited articles (check the Reference Section of this manual for any restrictions or prohibitions)<sup>1</sup> found. Fruits and vegetables approved for entry (see list of approved fruits and vegetables in [Reference Section](#)) may remain in open stores if no significant pests are found. Allow only approved fruits and vegetables or those that are certifiable to be offloaded. Examine carefully for hitchhiking fruit flies.

### Step 2—Disinfect Vessel

If the vessel is infested, infected, or contaminated with any plant pest designated in 7CFR 318.58, then supervise the disinfection of the vessel following the guidelines in the Treatment Manual. If hitchhiking fruit flies or other objectionable insects are found, see the Treatment Manual.

### Step 3—Notify of Clearance

Notify the responsible ship's officer concerning your clearance of the vessel and authorize docking, disembarking, and unloading.

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<sup>1</sup> Prohibited articles include all fruits and vegetables of Puerto Rican or U.S. Virgin Island origin which are not certified or certifiable.



## 7

Nonpropagative  
Manual

## Puerto Rico

## Reference Section

## Prohibitions and Restrictions

## Cotton

If the item is:	And:	And it is:	Then:	Authority:
Cotton wax, cottonseed oil, or manufactured cotton		→	CERTIFY SHIPMENT	7CFR 318.47
Bale covers or wrappings; cottonseed hulls, cake, or meal; lint; linters; seedy waste; or waste	Fumigated in accordance with the appropriate schedule in T301	→		
	Not fumigated as in the cell above	Samples of—lint, linters, waste (seed free), cotton-seed hulls, cake, or meal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ INSPECT AND CERTIFY shipment at origin, or</li> <li>◆ INSPECT at the port of arrival</li> </ul>	
		Not a sample nor as above	USE Table 1	
Seed		→	SEE entry on <a href="#">Seed And Nuts</a>	
Other than one listed in the three cells above		→	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	7CFR 318.47

Table 1 (Cotton)—Unfumigated cotton products

If the item is:	And it is:	Then:	Authority:
Cottonseed hulls, lint, linters, seed, seedy waste, or waste	Processed sufficiently to eliminate pests	1. INSPECT the shipment at origin, then 2. CERTIFY shipment	7CFR 318.47
	Not processed as described in cell above	1. REQUIRE a Riverdale issued permit, then 2. ALLOW movement to port designated on the permit, then 3. HANDLE as foreign origin cotton at the port of arrival (follow directions in MCFR 319.8)	
Bale covers or wrappings	Used		
	New or unused	RELEASE	
Cottonseed cake or meal	→	REQUIRE either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ INSPECT AND CERTIFY at origin, or</li> <li>◆ REQUIRE a Riverdale issued permit and inspect at port of arrival</li> </ul>	

Cotton plant parts and products are regulated to prevent the spread of pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*). Movement is restricted from Hawaii to other parts of the United States, excluding Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

### Dried or Cured Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables

If the product is:	Then:	Authority:
Capable of harboring fruit flies or other plant pests	USE the Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables section in this Reference. Regulate the product as if fresh.	7CFR 318.58 7CFR 330.105
Incapable of harboring fruit flies	INSPECT AND RELEASE	

Fruits, herbs, and vegetables are restricted only if they are insufficiently dried so that they are capable of harboring fruit flies. Movement is restricted from Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands to other parts of the United States and its other territories, but movement is not restricted in either direction between Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

### Fresh Fruits and Vegetables



Fresh fruits, herbs, and vegetables are restricted to prevent the spread of fruit flies, bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis*), mango seed weevil (*Sternonchetus mangiferae*), and pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*). A list of items which are approved for movement to the United States and its other territories follows. Items that are **not** listed are prohibited movement from Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands into the United States and its other territories. With two exceptions, there are no restrictions on items (regardless if they are listed or not) moving in either direction between Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. One exception is pigeon peas. Pigeon peas may move from the Virgin Islands to Puerto Rico but are prohibited from Puerto Rico into the U.S. Virgin Islands. The second exception is that mangoes are prohibited from the Virgin Islands into Puerto Rico but may move from Puerto Rico into the Virgin Islands.

There are two reasons a fruit, herb, or vegetable may not be listed as approved for movement to other parts of the United States: 1) PPQ has **not** studied the pest risk, or 2) PPQ has studied the pest risk and finds it too great. Shippers can request that items be added to the list of approved fruits, herbs, and vegetables by submitting a formal request to the Permit Services Branch of the Biological and Technical Services Staff in Riverdale, Maryland.

List of approved fresh fruits, herbs, and vegetables—Authority 7CFR 318.58:

<i>Allium</i> spp.	Chicory	Lambsquar ter,	Plantain (fruit, leaf without
Amaranth, <i>Amaranthus</i>	Chinese waternut	Lemon (fruit)	stalk or midrib)
spp. (leaf, stem)	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp. (leaf,	Lemongrass, <i>Cymbopogon</i>	Pokeweed greens, (leaf,
Anise	stem)	citratu s	stem)
<i>Annona</i> spp. (leaf)	Cilantro	Leren	Potato
Arracacia xanthorrhiza	Citrus	Lettuce	Pumpkin
Arrowroot	Coconut	Lily bulb, edible	Purslane
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Collard	Lime (fruit)	Radish
Asparagus	Corn-on-the-cob	Lotus root,	Rhubarb
Avocado	Cornsalad, <i>Valerianella</i> spp.	Maguey	Rosemary (leaf)
Balsam apple	Cucumber, includes Angola	Mango T102-a from PR;	Rutabaga
Bamboo shoots	cucumber, <i>Sicana</i>	prohibited from VI <sup>2</sup> )	St. John's bread
Banana (fruit, leaf without	odorata	Mangosteen	Salsify
stalk or midrib)	Cyperus corm	Marjoram, <i>Origanum</i> spp.	Savoy
Basil	Dandelion greens (leaf,	(leaf, stem)	Sorrel, <i>Rumex</i> spp.
Bay laurel	stem)	Mint, <i>Mentha</i> spp.	Spinach
Beans, in pods <sup>1</sup> (faba,	Dasheen, <i>Colocasia</i> ,	Mushrooms	Squash
lima, string)	<i>Caladium</i> spp., and	Mustard greens	Stinking-toe (pod)
Beans, shelled (faba, lima,	<i>Xanthosoma</i> spp.	Okra <sup>3</sup>	Strawberry
string)	Eggplant	Orange (fruit)	Sweet potato <sup>4</sup>
Beet	Endive	Oregano, <i>Origanum</i> spp.	T101-b-3-1
Bitter melon	Ethrog (fruit)	(leaf, stem)	Sweet potato (leaf only)
Brassica oleracea	False coriander	Palm heart	Swiss chard
Breadfruit, <i>Artocarpus</i> spp.	Fennel	Papaya	Tamarind bean pod
Breadnut	Genip	Parsley	Taro, <i>Colocasia</i> and
Broccoli	Ginger root	Parsnip	<i>Caladium</i> spp.
Brussels sprouts	Gourd	Peas, in pod or shelled,	Tarragon
Cabbage	Grapefruit	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Thyme
Cacao bean pod	Guava, (leaf)	Pepper	Tomato
Cannonball fruit,	Honeydew melon	Pigeon pea (pod or shelled	Truffle
Cantaloupe	Horseradish, <i>Armoracia</i>	from Puerto Rico),	Turnip
Carrot	spp.	T101-k-2 or T101-k-2-1	Vegetable marrow
Cassava	Indigo, <i>Indigofera</i> spp.	Pigeon pea, in pods <sup>1</sup> from	Water-chestnut
Cauliflower	(leaf)	USVI	Watercress
Celery	Jackfruit	Pigeon pea, shelled from	Watermelon
Chamomile, <i>Anthemis</i> spp.	Kale	USVI	Yam, <i>Dioscorea</i> spp.
Chayote	Kudzu	Pineapple	Yautia (tanier),
Chervil			<i>Xanthosoma</i> spp.

1 Use Table 1 on next page

2 Mangoes are also prohibited movement from the Virgin Islands into Puerto Rico

3 Use Table 2 on next page

4 If moving to a North Atlantic (NA) location, then allow movement under a Riverdale issued permit for fumigation at port of arrival.

Table 1 (Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables)—Regulatory action for beans in pods and pigeon peas


If destined to:	Then:	Authority:
North of and including Washington, DC (38° N) and east of and including Salt Lake City (115° W)	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 318.58
Other than an area listed in the cell above	1. REQUIRE treatment, then 2. RELEASE	

**Table 2 (Fresh Fruits, Herbs, and Vegetables)—Regulatory action for okra**

If destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois <sup>1</sup> , Kentucky <sup>1</sup> , Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri <sup>1</sup> , Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, or Virginia <sup>1</sup>	1. REQUIRE treatment, then 2. RELEASE	7CFR 318.58
<b>Other than</b> a State listed in the cell above	1. REQUIRE: ◆ That shipment is for consumption or immediate processing, or ◆ REQUIRE treatment, then 2. RELEASE	

1 Require treatment only for those shipments destined to areas of the State that are south of the 38th parallel

### Frozen Fruits and Vegetables

If the temperature is:	And its condition:	Then:	Authority:
Above 20 °F at time of inspection	Prevents an effective inspection	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	7CFR 318.58
	Permits an effective inspection	USE the <a href="#">Fresh Fruits and Vegetables</a> section of this Reference. Regulate the product as if fresh.	
20 °F or below at the time of inspection		RELEASE	

If fruits and vegetables are insufficiently frozen, then they may be capable of harboring live fruit flies. Frozen mangos with seed are prohibited because freezing does not kill the mango seed weevil. Movement is restricted from Hawaii to other parts of the United States, including Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

### Fruit—Diced, Sectioned, Segmented, Sliced, or Otherwise Precut<sup>1</sup>

If the precut fruit is:	Then:	Authority:
Sufficiently processed so as to preclude any live pests	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
<b>Insufficiently</b> processed such that pests may have survived	USE the List of approved fresh fruits, herbs, and vegetables from Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands	

1 Fruit that is precut and in liquid or is chilled to 31°F or lower is incapable of sustaining fruit flies



### Fruit Juices, Purees, Concentrates, Pickles, Jellies, Marmalades, and Preserves

If the item is:	And the shipment is:	And the amount of pulp present:	And there is:	Then:	Authority:
Canned, frozen, or pasteurized juice	_____	_____	_____→	RELEASE	7CFR 330
Fresh juice	Noncommercial	Hinders inspection	_____→	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	
		Does <b>not</b> hinder inspection	No live fruit fly larvae present	RELEASE	
			Live fruit fly larvae present	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	
		Commercial	_____	RELEASE	
Concentrates, purees, jellies, pickles, preserves, or marmalades	_____	_____	_____→		

Fruit juices, purees, concentrates, pickles, jellies, marmalades, and preserves are restricted only if they are insufficiently processed so that they are capable of harboring fruit flies. Movement is restricted from Hawaii to other parts of the United States, including Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

### Packing Material

If used as packing material for:	And packing material is:	Then:
Propagative material	_____→	GO to the list of approved growing media in the " <a href="#">Plants for Propagation</a> " section of this manual
Other than propagative material	Bagasse, plant litter, soil, or unmanufactured cotton	ALLOW authorized material to move only after the packing material is removed
	Other than above	ALLOW MOVEMENT

## Plants for Propagation

Care should be taken not to circumvent the certifications and requirements enforced by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Federal Experiment Station at St. Croix for interstate shipment of nursery stock. PPQ officers acting as official collaborators may participate in such certifications as appropriate.)

### List of approved growing media:


Agar or other translucent tissue culture media	Ground cork	Sawdust	Vegetable fiber (free of pulp)
Buckwheat hulls	Ground peat	Shavings—wood or cork	includes: coconut
Clean ocean sand	Ground rubber	Sphagnum moss	and osmunda
Excelsior	Paper	Tree fern slab (approved only for orchids)	excludes: cotton and sugarcane
Exfoliated vermiculite	Polymer stabilized cellulose		
	Quarry gravel		

Plants in approved media must also meet these three conditions:

1. Media was **not** previously used for growing plants;

2. Media was stored prior to use under adequate safeguards; and
3. Plants were grown in a manner to prevent infestation from soil contact. If potted plants are in contact with soil, then the soil shall be periodically treated with a suitable insecticide to the satisfaction of the PPQ officer.


**Table 1 (Plants for Propagation)—Plants moving to other parts of the United State**

If the plant is:	And it is:	Then:	Authority:
Cactus	Plants rooted in growing media that is not approved (see above)	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	7CFR 318.60
	Bare rooted plants or plants rooted in approved growing media (see above)	1. REQUIRE T201-f <sup>1</sup> , then 2. CERTIFY shipment	7CFR 318.58
Cotton		PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	7CFR 318.47
Sugarcane	Seed	1. REQUIRE T514-2, then 2. CERTIFY shipment	7CFR 301.87
	Other than seed	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	
Sweet potatoes	Roots	1. REQUIRE treatment, then 2. CERTIFY shipment	7CFR 318.30
	Other than roots	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	
Other than one listed in the three cells above	Plants rooted in growing media that is not approved (see previous list)	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	7CFR 318.60
	Bare rooted plants or plants rooted in approved growing media (see previous list)	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7cfr 330.105

1 Small, noncommercial shipment of cacti that can be inspected 100 percent and are found to be free from pests may be released without treatment. Such small shipment if found to be infested by pests, may also be released without treatment if it is practical to remove those pests by hand.

Plants, as well as growing media, are restricted from Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands to prevent the spread of soil organisms, pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*), sugarcane diseases (*Xanthomonas albilineans* and *X. vasculorum*), cactus borer (*Cactoblastis cactorum*), the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes postfasciatus*). Movement is restricted to the United States and its other territories, but is not restricted in either direction between Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

### Sand<sup>1</sup>, Soil, And Earth

If the shipment is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
More than 3 pounds		REQUIRE movement to a lab <sup>2</sup> listed as approved to receive foreign soil <sup>3</sup>	7CFR 330.300
Three pounds or less	Treatment is practical and will not interfere with intended use	1. ISSUE an oral permit, then 2. TREAT soil using one of the following schedules for heat	
	Treatment is impracticable	REQUIRE movement to a lab <sup>2</sup> listed as approved to receive foreign soil <sup>3</sup>	

- 1 Clean ocean sand is unrestricted
- 2 Found in *Laboratories Approved to Receive Soil*
- 3 Lab directors wishing approval to receive soil from Hawaii should complete PPQ Form 525, *Application and Permit to Move Soil*

Dry Heat		Steam Heat
Temperature:	Exposure time: <sup>1</sup>	Use steam heat for packages of soil which are 5 pounds or less in weight. If soil is in trays, make sure the depth does not exceed 2 inches.  Require 15 pounds of pressure for 30 minutes. Start counting time once the pressure reaches 15 pounds.
◆ 230–249°F	◆ 16 hours	
◆ 250–309°F	◆ 2 hours	
◆ 310–379°F	◆ 30 minutes	
◆ 380–429°F	◆ 4 minutes	
◆ 430–450°F	◆ 2 minutes	

- 1 Start counting time once the entire mass reaches the required temperature

Soil is restricted to prevent the spread of soil borne diseases and insects. Movement is restricted from Hawaii to other parts of the United States, including Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

### Seed And Nuts




If the seed or nut is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Cotton	Seed cotton	1. REQUIRE T203-f, then 2. CERTIFY shipment	7CFR 318.47
	Cottonseed	1. REQUIRE T301-a-1, then 2. CERTIFY shipment	7CFR 318.13
Pulpy seed capable of harboring fruit flies	→	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	7CFR 318.58
Sugarcane	→	1. REQUIRE T514, then 2. CERTIFY shipment	7CFR 301.87
Other than one listed in the four cells above	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

The seed of cotton must be treated because it can harbor pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*). Pulpy seed are prohibited because they can harbor fruit flies. Sugarcane seed is restricted because it can transmit diseases such as gummosis disease (*Xanthomonas vasculorum*) and leaf scald disease (*Xanthomonas albilineans*). Movement of these seed is restricted from Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands to the United States and its other territories for cotton and pulpy seed, but excluding Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for sugarcane. Movement is not restricted in either direction between Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

## Sugarcane

If the item is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Bagasse	Treated with dry heat for 2 hours at 158 °F	CERTIFY shipment	7CFR 301.87
	<b>Not</b> treated as in cell above	USE Table 1	
Chews	Boiled for at least 30 minutes or peeled and without nodes	CERTIFY shipment	
	<b>Not</b> as described in cell above	USE Table 1	
Seed	_____→	GO to <a href="#">Seed And Nuts</a>	
Equipment used for growing, harvesting, or processing sugarcane	Free of all plant debris and soil	CERTIFY shipment	
	<b>Not</b> as described in cell above	USE Table 1	
<b>Other than</b> bagasse, chews, or equipment	_____→	USE Table 2	

**Table 1 (Sugarcane)—Issuing Limited Permits for Non certifiable Items**

If:	And it is:	And it is:	Then:	Authority:
Harvesting or processing equipment	Intended to be used for harvesting or processing sugarcane		PROHIBIT movement	7CFR 301.87
	<b>Not</b> intended to be used for harvesting or processing sugarcane		1. ISSUE a Limited Permit (PPQ Forms 530 or 537), then 2. ALLOW movement	
Bagasse or sugarcane chews	Moving to a county that grows sugarcane <sup>1</sup>		PROHIBIT movement	
	Moving to a county that does <b>not</b> grow sugarcane <sup>1</sup>	An area less than 10 miles from the nearest sugarcane field		
		An area 10 miles or more from the nearest sugarcane field	1. ISSUE a Limited Permit (PPQ Forms 530 or 537), then 2. ALLOW movement	

- 1 These are the sugarcane growing areas: Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas. If you are unsure whether a county grows sugarcane, then contact that State's Department of Agriculture.

**Table 2 (Sugarcane)—Sugarcane juice and other articles derived from sugarcane**

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Juice	Boiled for 10 minutes or more at 212°F	CERTIFY shipment	7CFR 301.87
	<b>Not</b> boiled for 10 minutes	REFUSE to certify	
<b>Other than</b> bagasse, chews, juice, or equipment	You are sure that there is no risk of spreading sugarcane diseases	CERTIFY shipment	
	You are unsure or there is the risk of spreading sugarcane diseases	CONTACT Port Operations through channels	

Sugarcane is restricted to prevent the artificial spread of leaf scald disease (*Xanthomonas albilineans*) and gummosia disease (*Xanthomonas vasculorum*). Because the diseases are easily transmitted by any article that comes in contact with the sugarcane, machinery and processing equipment used for extracting and refining sugarcane juice as well as plants, plant parts, products, and seed are regulated. Movement is restricted from Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands to the United States, excluding Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.



# Puerto Rico

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